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CLAIM AMENDMENTS

1. (currently amended) A method of blocking microbial adherence to a eukaryotic cell surface in a mammal by applying to said surface a pharmacologically acceptable composition consisting essentially of an amino acid component selected from the group consisting of at least one of the following L(+)-isoleucine, DL-isoleucine, D(-)-allo-isoleucine, L(+)-allo-isoleucine, and active analogs of isoleucine present in a microbial blocking quantity, wherein the microbial blocking quantity is in the range of from about 0.1 ug/cm^2 to about 1 gm/cm^2 of eukaryotic cell surface area.

2. (cancelled)

3. (currently amended) The method of claim 1 ~~2~~ wherein said quantity is from about 3 ug/cm^2 to about 100 ug/cm^2.

4. (currently amended) The method of claim 1 ~~2~~ wherein said quantity is from about 10 ug/cm^2 to about 100 ug/cm^2.

5. (previously amended) The method of claim 1 wherein the mammal is mankind.

6. (currently amended) The method of claim 1 wherein the epithelial surface is one or more of the ~~oral cavity,~~ pharynx, GI tract, ~~respiratory tract, genitourinary tract,~~ urinary tract, skin, and eye ~~and vaginal/cervical area~~.

7. (original) The method of claim 1 wherein the composition consists of a pure powder of L(+)-isoleucine and/or DL-isoleucine.

8. (original) The method of claim 1 wherein the composition is in the form of a dry powder, a paste, a solution, a gel, a tablet, a lozenge, or a capsule.

9. (previously amended) The method of claim 1 wherein the composition is directly applied to the said epithelial surface.

10-42. (cancelled)

43. (previously submitted) The method of claim 1 wherein the method is used to treat an infection caused by microbes.

44. (previously submitted) The method of claim 43 wherein the microbes are bacteria.

45. (new) The method of claim 1 wherein the amino acid component is selected from at least one of the following: L(+)-isoleucine, DL-isoleucine, D(-)-allo-isoleucine, and L(+)-allo-isoleucine.

46. (new) The method of claim 1 wherein the composition is in the form of a skin ointment or cream.

47. (new) The method of claim 1 wherein the composition is in the form of a dental care product.

48. (new) The method of claim 1 wherein the composition is in the form of a wound ointment or cream.

49. (new) The method of claim 1 wherein said composition also contains at least one additional pharmacologically active substance selected from the group consisting of a fluoride, xylitol, an antibody, an anti-microbial agent, zinc ions, a decongestant, an anesthetic, an anti-oxidant, a vitamin, a microbial substance, a pre-biotic material, folic acid, echinacea, peppermint oil or extract, menthol,

quassia, bistort, ginger, angelica, bayberry, chamomile, fish oil, or fractionated fish oil, a fatty acid, fiber, flaxseed, a plant extract, garlic or garlic extract, calcium, stannol esters, lutein, zeaxanthin, cryptoxanthin, isolflavone, an anti-inflammatory compound, an antifungal agent, and a food product; and optionally, pharmacologically acceptable carrier materials and/or excipients.

50. (new) The method of claim 1 wherein the composition also contains an antifungal and/or antimicrobial substance.

51. (new) A method of blocking microbial adherence to a eukaryotic cell surface in a mammal by applying to said surface a pharmacologically acceptable composition consisting essentially of an amino acid component selected from the group consisting of at least one of the following L(+)-isoleucine, DL-isoleucine, D(-)-allo-isoleucine, L(+)-allo-isoleucine, and active analogs of isoleucine present in a microbial blocking quantity, wherein the microbial blocking quantity is at least about 0.1 ug/cm^2 of eukaryotic cell surface area.

52. (new) A method of blocking microbial adherence to a eukaryotic cell surface in a mammal by applying to said surface a pharmacologically acceptable composition consisting essentially of an amino acid component selected from the group consisting of at least one of the following L(+)-isoleucine, DL-isoleucine, D(-)-allo-isoleucine, L(+)-allo-isoleucine, and active analogs of isoleucine present in a microbial blocking quantity, wherein the epithelial surface is one or more of the pharynx, GI tract, urinary tract, skin, and eye.

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53. (new) A method of blocking microbial adherence to a eukaryotic cell surface in a mammal by applying to said surface a pharmacologically acceptable composition consisting essentially of L(+)-isoleucine, DL-isoleucine, D(-)-allo-isoleucine, L(+)-allo-isoleucine, and active analogs of isoleucine present in a microbial blocking quantity, wherein the epithelial surface is one or more of the pharynx, GI tract, urinary tract, skin, and eye.